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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1925. 日三初月七

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BORDER TROUBLE**ANOTHER SERIOUS INCIDENT.****POLICE FIRED ON.**

Not far from the police station at Lokmacha is a ferry across the Shumchun River used by peasants in the district.

Here another border incident, of a somewhat sensational character, occurred early this morning, when, in consequence of interference with a number of peasants, a police picket turned out and was later fired upon by soldiers from Chinese territory.

The report of two shots was distinctly heard at the Lokmacha Police Station from the direction of the ferry, and the Officer in Charge, Sergeant Swan, turned out a very large force. On arrival at the ferry crossing, they found the ferry boat from the British bank being forcibly turned back by two armed men who were in Chinese soldiers' uniform.

On the arrival of the police picket, the two armed men immediately turned their rifles on the newcomers and discharged about ten shots, none of which had effect. When the police made as if to return the fire, one of the soldiers immediately took shelter in the midst of a crowd of women peasants nearby, whilst the other ran and hid behind a high embankment. This shelter he later forsook in favour of that taken by his companion. The party of women peasants with the two soldiers still sheltering among them then moved off further into Chinese territory, the British being unable to open fire upon them for fear of hitting innocent peasants.

Another Incident.

News of another incident, of a minor character, was received here late last night. It was to the effect that a gun of P.W.D. coolies was at work yesterday afternoon on the road between Sheungshui and Takooling when they were fired upon from across the border at a spot where the road goes nearest to Chinese territory. The coolies took flight and ran away. It is stated that only one shot was fired.

BASEBALL.**THREE WEEK-END GAMES.**

There are no fewer than three games to be played in the Hongkong Baseball League during the coming week-end a double header on Saturday afternoon and a match on Sunday.

On Saturday, the first game will be between the Japanese and the Indians, and this should provide another victory for the men of Nippon, for the Indians have not been showing very good form of late. The game starts at 2.30 p.m.

The second match, which begins at 4.30 p.m., is between the Hongkong Baseball Club and the Hongkong Volunteers and this should attract a large attendance of followers. The "Yanks" ought to win without very much trouble, but the Volunteers have some big hitters.

Sunday's match should prove the most interesting, this being between the Chinese and the Filipinos. Both sides are known for their excellence and there is keen rivalry between them. The match starts at 4 p.m. The line-up and batting order of the Chinese team will be as follows:—Pung, 1st base; Cha, 3rd base; June, short-stop; Pan, 2nd base; Shim, pitcher; Leung, left-field; Lee, catcher; Tang, right-field; and Choy, centre-field.

BELGIAN DEBT.**SETTLEMENT HAS MIXED RECEPTION.****A. U. S. Explanation.**

London, Aug. 20. Belgium's American debt settlement has intensified interest in the meeting of M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill on Monday. It is pointed out by the English newspapers that the United States is now being paid by Britain and Belgium, but nobody is yet paying Britain.—Reuter.

Paris, Aug. 20.

The newspapers to-day hope that a result of Belgium's settlement will be to make the Franco-American negotiations easier. Anxiety is expressed lest the terms imposed on France will equal or approach those accepted by Britain.—Reuter.

Rome, August 20.

Satisfaction is expressed that Belgium has obtained a long moratorium. The newspapers quote comparative figures of Italian and Belgian terms in support of the contention that the American terms to Italy should be more generous than to Belgium. The Minister of Finance to-day lengthily conferred with the Italian Ambassador to Washington on the subject of the Italian debt to America.—Reuter.

Brussels, August 20.

The Nationalist paper *Nation Belge* says that if Parliament approves of the agreement the country's financial equilibrium will be upset. The Ministerial organ *Vingtaine Séciale*, also the *Étoile Belge*, the Flemish standard, consider the agreement the best acceptable.—Reuter.

New York, August 20.

The newspapers emphasise the special equities of Belgium's economic situation, and declare that it would be misleading and dangerous to attempt to apply the results of the agreement to other nations.—Reuter.

Washington, Aug. 20.

The reason for the United States granting special consideration to Belgium's peculiar status and re-opening the debt negotiations after a deadlock had been reached is explained in an official statement by Mr. Mellon as being due to a specific promise, which was momentarily forgotten, made by Pres. Wilson at a critical point in the Peace Treaty negotiations, when a rupture threatened owing to Belgium's indignation at being compelled to take over the currency introduced by the Germans during the war and being debared to claim from Germany the cost of the machinery plants removed from the country.—Reuter's American Service.

SMUGGLED LETTERS.**EVASION OF LOCAL CENSORSHIP.****Two Police Cases.**

According to the postal officials, there is a great deal of letter smuggling to and from the Colony just now in order to evade the censorship which is still in force. Therefore, the Police Magistrate was asked this morning to take a serious view of the charge against a Chinese clerk who returned to the Colony with a bundle of letters in his possession.

In extenuation, the defendant pleaded that he brought these letters over from Shekki as a favour for a friend, and, as he was careful to insist that the envelopes be left open, he thought that it might be believed of him that he was not in any way secretive over the matter. Moreover, these letters were addressed to an Australian destination, and he did not think he was committing breach of the postal regulations in view of the fact that the letters would be posted from Hongkong.

The Magistrate (Mr. R. A. D. Forrest), who was informed that the letters were merely business correspondence, said he took into full consideration the defendant's plea, and, as the offence was only a technical one, he would impose the small fine of \$10.

Pleading guilty to a charge of bringing 64 letters into the Colony from Shekki, another man described as a runner or courier, was remanded for the contents of the letters to be examined. Bail in this case increased from \$20 to \$50.

The defendant stated that he was bringing these letters to friends and relatives in Hongkong, and was not aware that in doing so he was committing a breach of the local law.

MOROCCO VICTORY.**PEACE OFFER WITHDRAWN.**

Paris, Aug. 20.

Immediate and far-reaching political effects are claimed from the French victory at Thouls. The news spread like wild fire in the tribal country, the effect being highly damaging to Abd el Krim.

Neighboring tribesmen are reported to be wavering. A Tangier message says that the Franco-Spanish officials who have hitherto been retained in Morocco for the purpose of getting into contact with Abd el Krim in the event of the latter wishing to initiate peace overtures have now been withdrawn, which is taken to indicate that the time limit of the Franco-Spanish peace offer has expired.—Reuter.

FRENCH BANK STRIKE.**OTHER WORKERS JOIN IN.**

Marseilles, Aug. 20.

The city is wearing a funeral aspect owing to a strike in sympathy with the bank clerks, which is practically general. Shops are closed, and public conveyances are not running. Despite the Communists' sympathetic action this morning the strike committee decided not to permit Communist intervention.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS.**SEAMEN AND FIREMEN AGAIN.**

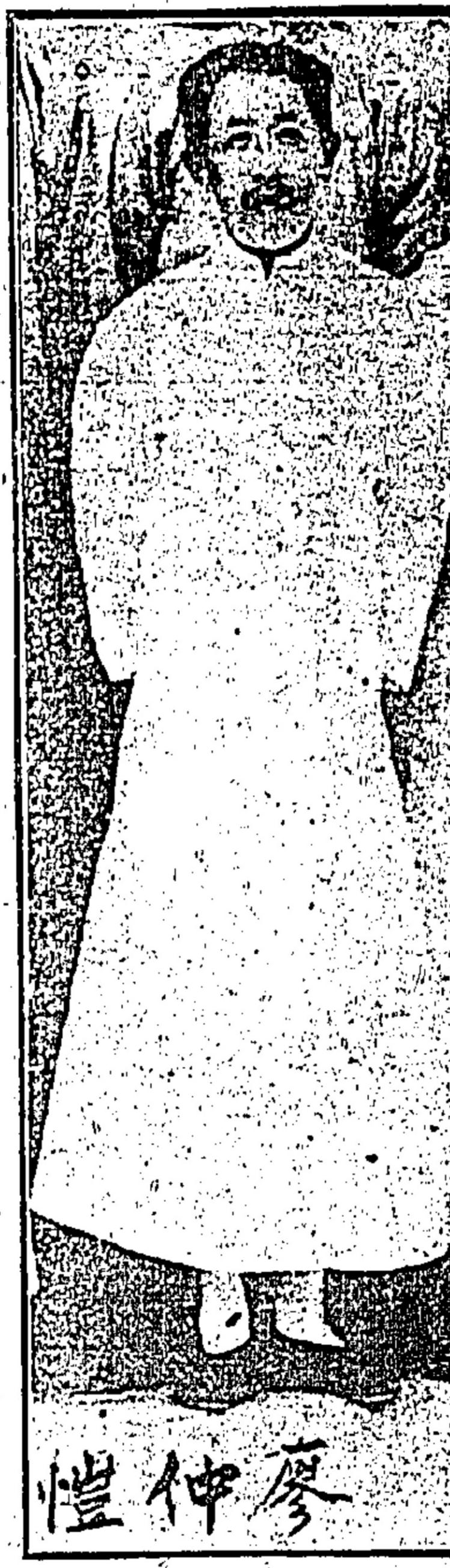
Sydney, Aug. 20.

A mass meeting of a thousand seamen and firemen, all from overseas vessels, has decided to strike as a protest against wage reductions. It is stated that the crews of the overseas ships in other parts will be called out to-morrow.—Reuter.

"RED" LEADER SHOT.**CANTON LOSES ACTIVE COMMUNIST OFFICIAL.**

Canton, Aug. 20. Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, one of the leading Bolshevik members of the Canton Government, was assassinated last night.—Reuter.

The death of Liao (Liu) Chung-hoi at the hand of an assassin (private advices state that he was shot in the morning, and succumbed



The late Liao Chung-hoi.

(By Courtesy Wah Kiu Yat Po.)

ed the same day) removes one of the most active of the "Red" leaders of the Kuomintang party. A native of Waichow, and 48 years of age, the deceased was the son of the late Mr. Liu Choo-san, formerly a managing director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Liao was educated in Japan, graduating in law and economics in the Imperial University at Tokio. When the Chinese Republic came into being, he was appointed Finance Minister of Kwangtung, and became later an active adherent of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, being made Civil Governor of Kwangtung for a spell and then transferring to the Labour Department. He has been one of the chief advocates of the Russian Bolshevik alliance, and had great influence among the "Red" workers. He practically gave orders to the head of the Whampoa Cadets, the Russian-trained troops of Canton. His assassin is currently believed to be one of the anti-Communist faction in the city.

The above interview was telephoned from France a fortnight ago, since when Reuter has cabled that M. Varenne, who has been accused of defection from Socialistic principles by his acceptance of a post entailing so much responsibility, the *Impartial* says that the Bolshevik problem in China is one that requires immediate attention, and, with his knowledge of that party's organization and activities in Europe, M. Varenne should be able to bring into present affairs a policy born of valuable experience. No better choice says the French journal could be made than that of a member of parliament who has been made thoroughly conversant with a movement which has not yet stirred one of the most valuable possessions of France in Northern Africa into revolt, but is likewise threatening the peace and good order of her premier Colony in the Far East.(The above interview was telephoned from France a fortnight ago, since when Reuter has cabled that M. 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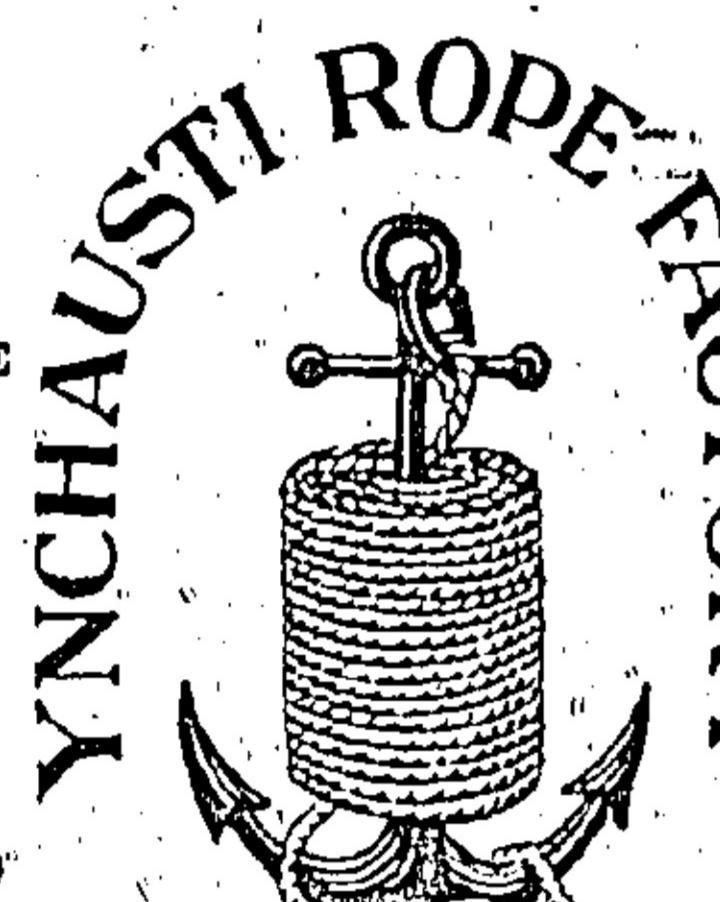
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CHINA ASSOCIATION.

HONGKONG BRANCH REFORMED.

The Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s offices was crowded last evening when a public meeting was held for the purpose of re-forming the Hongkong branch of the China Association. As will be seen by the full report which follows there was a very interesting discussion before the decision was come to.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who presided, said: Gentlemen, I called this meeting because there has been of necessity during the past few weeks and since the crisis in China arose, been constant occasions when it has been necessary to communicate, as far as possible direct with the Foreign Office, and the only means which obtain in this Colony, unless we go via His Majesty's Minister in Peking, is through the China Association in London, and as the Hongkong branch of the China Association became practically extinct during the war, many of the important telegrams which have already gone to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the courtesy of the Government here and which we desired to communicate, for obvious reasons, to the Foreign Office, since the questions dealt with concerned them more particularly than they did the Colonial Office, were passed on direct by the Chamber of Commerce to the China Association in London, at its parent branch. The reasons why the China Association died, as far as I can recollect them, are that during the stress and strain of the early days of the war, the Committee dwindled through various causes. Some of the Committee went Home; those who remained were strained to their utmost in one way or another, and most of the work meant duplicating meetings between the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association. In addition to that, as far as I can recollect, the late Mr. Ede, who was, I think, the Chairman of the Association, was even then a very sick man and many meetings became impossible. Then Secretaries were removed—they went Home for War purposes—and finally the records of the Association have even still to be actually discovered. The only thing that has been traced is that we have fortunately a credit balance left (Laughter). That is about the only thing we can trace as a concrete fact at the present moment. Even the constitution of the Society here, which has to be on all four with the constitution at Shanghai and other branches associated with the parent society in London, at the moment has been mislaid and we have to write to Shanghai for a copy of their Association rules in order that they may be adopted here. I confess that I do not actually remember in our constitution whether the Committee was composed of eight or nine, but it is suggested that a Committee of nine might be workable and we adjust our constitution when we adopt it for that purpose.

Situation Not Understood.
There is another reason why the China Association of later years has faded into extinction, and that is that, as you know, we work in Hongkong under the Colonial Office, and that all matters affecting China come directly under the Foreign Office, and anything which is directly associated with the Foreign Office here is rather difficult to work in a Crown Colony and interest in it fades and dies away; but as a matter of literal fact this Colony is, for all practical purposes, much affected by all trade questions, and crises such as we are passing through at the present time are inseparably and inevitably bound up with the mainland of China, and the problems of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office are identical although they are quarrelling continually amongst themselves. Possibly a good deal of the laxity in realising the gravity of the situation which exists in Hongkong to-day, by the Foreign Office at any rate, is due to the fact that we have not been able to make direct representations to the office with all the power which this Colony ought to be able to command, and as I say, important telegrams which we should have the right to send to the Government and to request that they be passed on to the Foreign Office with the authority which comes from a Government representation here actually does not obtain, because in reality and in fact, the Government, as represented by the Colonial Office here, does not actual-

ly communicate, save through London and a separate Office, direct; and we ought to be able to go direct and some machinery must be provided which will ensure that.

A Separate Problem.

We all know the gravity of the situation here. It cannot be too strongly enforced or too often repeated that the crisis is becoming increasingly grave. Neither do we want to overstate the case, but we want to make London realise that this is a problem existing in Hongkong as between Hongkong and China which is absolutely separate and distinct from any thing they may arrange. They may have conferences without end, they may send out special envoys, they may wait for months, and in the meantime, as long as this Bolshevik Russian Government remains in power in Canton, this Colony will inevitably and more certainly week by week, drift to destruction with every British interest in coast ports lying between here and Foochow, and indeed the whole of China. May I quote them to you?

"Mr. B. Smith asked the Foreign Secretary whether His Majesty's Government could forthwith call a conference of the Treaty Powers with a view to the liquidation of the present differences with the Chinese people on the basis of a revision of the treaties in so far as territorial concessions and extraterritorial privileges were concerned in a spirit of equality and reciprocity. (Mr. Thurtle and Mr. Ammon also put similar questions.)

And their failure is all the more remarkable in view of

(1) The clear and definite statement of policy made by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons on the 1st July, and

(2) The very clear apprehension of the situation shown in a Leading Article in the Times of the 11th July.

May I quote them to you?

"Mr. B. Smith asked the Foreign Secretary whether His Majesty's Government could discuss anything seriously. The air must first be cleared of the challenge and wild disorder of the anti-British campaign. The fundamental fact must be faced that it is not China alone that is in question. The organizing force is the Soviet Government of Moscow."

I venture to say, gentlemen, that these are very remarkable expressions to have found in a leading article of the Times as long ago as July 11th.

The Reply.

Mr. A. Chamberlain replied:—His Majesty's Government are consulting with the other Governments concerned, with whom they intend to act in close collaboration, as to the reply to be returned to the request which the Chinese Government have made that the matters mentioned in the question should be considered. In the meantime I can make no statement on the subject beyond saying that any discussion of these large issues is impossible until the Chinese Government have taken steps to put an end to the present anti-foreign agitations and have shown their ability to enforce law and order and respect for the treaty rights of the Powers (Hear, hear!).

Sir Henry Pollock, having remarked that he would like first of all to address the meeting before any decision was taken, and on obtaining the consent of the chair said:

Sir Henry Pollock's Speech.
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I feel bound in the interests of the public of this Colony to oppose the formation of a Branch of the China Association here. Certain broad general facts are well-known, namely, that strong and speedy representations that must be taken to end the present situation have been made by the local British and Chinese Mercantile Banking and Shipping interests and have received the strong support of the Hongkong Government. It is also well known that, so far as British interests here are concerned, the General Chamber of Commerce have been urging our cause at the Foreign Office through the medium of the China Association in London.

Now Sir, what is the result of those negotiations? Broadly speaking it may be said that the Agents whom we have chosen for pressing our case before the Foreign Office, namely the China Association in London, have proved a complete and thorough failure; and we in this Colony can only surmise, in the absence of the publication of confidential communications from the China Association in London to the General Chamber of Commerce, that that Association has proved singularly wanting in earnestness and purpose in pressing upon the Foreign Office the urgent necessity for local and decisive action in Canton being taken by the British Government in order to terminate the tyranny of the present terrorist faction in Canton, who have not only declared a boycott of British shipping and goods and a complete severance of all communication between Canton and Hongkong in defiance of every Treaty right, but have also openly vowed their intention to ruin this Colony and its trade, shipping and business, and thus to reduce this the second port of the world, to a position of commercial insignificance.

Drifting to Utter Ruin.

Moreover, Sir, as you have pointed out in your letter to the newspapers, the Canton fac-

tion have already in the course of some two months only, succeeded to a great extent in achieving their hostile purpose, for as you say, in your letter, and the statement is no exaggerated one, "this Colony and British trade throughout Southern China drift daily nearer to utter ruin."

You also state and everybody in the Colony agrees, that conferences up North cannot possibly settle the Southern situation or affect it in the smallest degree. And yet we find that notwithstanding all these arguments which must be presumed to have been forcibly pressed home by the China Association in London on the Foreign Office, that that Association has been wholly useless to us.

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(2) The very clear apprehension of the situation shown in a Leading Article in the Times of the 11th July.

May I quote them to you?

"Mr. B. Smith asked the Foreign Secretary whether His Majesty's Government could discuss anything seriously. The air must first be cleared of the challenge and wild disorder of the anti-British campaign. The fundamental fact must be faced that it is not China alone that is in question. The organizing force is the Soviet Government of Moscow."

I venture to say, gentlemen, that these are very remarkable expressions to have found in a leading article of the Times as long ago as July 11th.

In view of those promising expressions of opinion, in early July, as regards the preservation of Treaty rights and the protection of British interests, we can only share the suspicion, hinted at in the leader in to-day's South China Morning Post, that the China Association, in London, has been a very lukewarm advocate of Hongkong's special interests and its separate Canton problem.

Quotes S. C. M. Post.

Perhaps it would be as well if I just quote you a few words from the leader in this morning's Morning Post: "The big British commercial concerns represented here also have large interests at Shanghai and elsewhere, where it is hoped to achieve peace by negotiation. Naturally, they do not wish to imperil those interests by violent action to save that portion of their assets threatened in Hongkong. This Colony, we are being sharply reminded, is not China." Well, gentlemen, with regard to that I can only say that I hope that it is not true—although it looks as if it might be true—that the China Association, in London, or the big interests in that Association, have adopted an attitude of wait and see until the whole of the China business can be cleared up. I think if they

do adopt that attitude, they adopt an attitude, which I venture to say, is grossly unjust to a number of interests here of business men, professional men and others, whose sole interests lie in this Colony and who are not concerned with affairs in North China at all. We, Sir, have the right to have our interests protected. The official Canton regulations expressly say that while they will allow some vessels other than British or Japanese to go to Canton as an open port for the British to come and trade not only with Canton but with the interior of China, I do not know how else to describe it (Applause).

Canton's Labour Army.
The Canton Government is not satisfied with having a militarist Government with regular troops under arms, but apparently they propose to arm a labour corps of the Anti-Imperialist Union to watch any steamer coming into Canton and also departing. I think we have all heard about these labour pickets. I think we all realize that the Canton Government has done its best by arming this sort of guerrilla band of labour pickets to prevent workers who left the Colony at the beginning of the strike from coming back and working in this Colony as crews on our British ships. If that is not a breach of treaty and if that is not a hostile act, I do not know how you would describe it. Similarly, they will not have any export of foodstuffs or raw materials from the inland districts, but that has not prevented them, as you know during the past few weeks, from sending shipments of silk direct to Shanghai. Their aim and object is to cut Hongkong as far as they can out of everything, in fact to tear up so far as we are concerned all the material provisions of the treaties of Nanking and Tientsin. That gentlemen, is clear from a Canton Government notification which has come out in the last few days, and if British prestige and British honour is ever to be maintained at all, I cannot for the life of me imagine the British Government sitting down supinely under such insults as that (Applause).

Protest to Prime Minister.
Gentlemen, I am quite sure that the feeling in this Colony is growing that these things cannot be, and as you know it is the intention of our Chairman to call a public meeting in the Theatre on Tuesday next at 6.15 for the purpose of sending a strongly worded telegram to the Prime Minister, insisting, among other things, that the treaty rights of Great Britain shall be respected (Applause). That question of treaty rights is one upon which, I confess, I feel very strongly, because I think that is the pivot upon which the

(Continued on Page 7)



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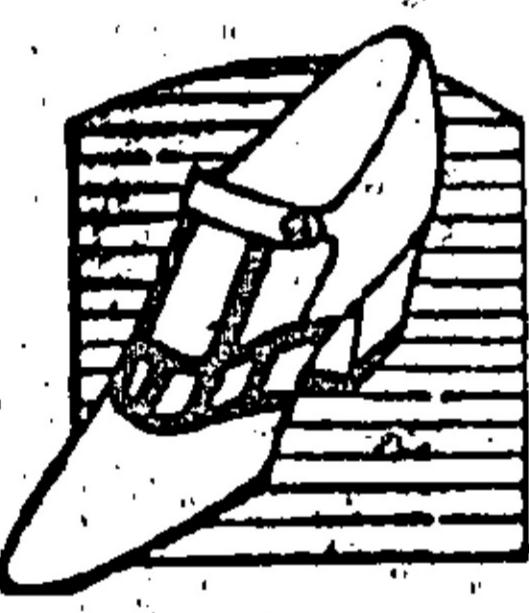
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1925.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC.

We in Hongkong who think we have endured a fair amount of the stress and burden of the strike and who are now congratulating ourselves that the back of the labour trouble has been broken have, perhaps, been prone to forget the people in the outports like Shamoon, Swatow, Amoy, etc. Theirs has been a harder lot than ours and we thank the *North China Daily News*, whose comment we printed yesterday, for reminding us and the folk of Shanghai of that fact. Even during the hot days of June and July, when household servants, office staffs, etc., were practically all out here, we did have the benefit of big commercial organisations like the Dairy Farm, Messrs. Lane Crawford's, etc., to fall back on for fresh supplies of daily food. And although there are still many households in the Colony who have no servants, and although many offices and businesses are being run on skeleton staffs involving extra work and strain on Europeans, our lot is not so hard but that we can cheerfully carry on. The small isolated communities in the outports, however, are in a much different plight, living as they do day by day under the shadow of grave uncertainty and in a more or less precarious state. The life on Shamoon for the few left must be monotonous and deadening in the extreme, while at Amoy and Swatow, where there is so much open animosity shown by the leaders of the anti-British movement, there is a cloud of actual threat which must be extremely wearing. Well might the question be asked if the Home authorities really know of the conditions being suffered? Has it yet dawned upon them, that here in South China, there is open hostility being directed by a band of Bolsheviks up at Canton; that the southern trouble will never be settled by parley and negotiation with Peking; and that Britishers who have a Treaty right to live peacefully in the Ports and trade without interference are being subjected to a cruel form of persecution and

economic starvation? It is indeed a serious matter calling for very serious action.

There is, undoubtedly, a growing realisation that something ought to be done and, if we read the trend of the times aright, we think that the next few weeks will witness some practical effort to secure the removal of the gang of misfits up in Canton. Meanwhile, we would hearten those who are bravely sticking to their posts in the outports by the assurance that the Britishers of Hongkong are heart and soul with them in their fight against this attack on our welfare and prestige. Unfortunately, Hongkong has for the most part to be but a witness of what is going on all around, but it has, now, at any rate if not before, a realisation that this destructive influence up at Canton has to be rooted out by force if necessary.

Teachers' Responsibility.

The article from a Rangoon paper which we reproduced yesterday, on student agitation in different parts of the world, with particular reference to China, touched one aspect of the subject which has perhaps not received due consideration in previous discussions. This is the responsibility of the teacher, who has before him a large number of growing-up youths at an impressionable stage of their mental development, and can make or mould their whole character. This feature of teaching influence has been stressed in relation to mere moral outlook and general responsible mentality, but there is also the question of political thought and even the matter of revolutionary ideas, which have come largely into schools during recent years.

The problem of proper regulation of teachers who thus impart sentiments opposed to the existing government of the State is not unknown in Europe and America, but it is especially a menace in the case of Asiatic countries where disloyal people of the country are able to exercise control. In some schools the curriculum, indeed, might be said to include anti-government propaganda. The responsibility of certain teachers and professors in schools and colleges in various parts of China is great, and in the trouble we are now witnessing it would be interesting to discover just how much is directly due to certain men who moulded the clay in their hands with no proper reckoning of the results of their work.

Polar Flights.

The news of the abandonment of his projected flight over the Polar Sea by Lt. Comdr. MacMillan will come as a disappointment to his supporters and to all who are interested in scientific exploration. Following as it does the definite failure of Amundsen some time ago, it suggests that such attempts are not feasible unless the weather conditions happen to be extremely favourable. This does not hold out any hope of the predicted opening-up of Polar regions by means of quick travelling in aircraft. Yet the idea has not been abandoned, and there are several other expeditions planned for the attempt to conquer the North Pole by air, including the use of a Zeppelin-type airship. Perhaps in the end it will be found that airships are the only craft likely to prove consistently successful in such flights, where long voyages without the necessity to land for refuelling are usually required. Nevertheless, in other directions the MacMillan expedition is likely to be of much importance, particularly in the gathering of wireless data. It

DAY BY DAY.

SO MANY WORLDS, SO MUCH TO DO, SO LITTLE DONE, SUCH THINGS TO BE.—Tennyson.

The ratio of the dollar on demand to-day is 2s. 4 1/16d.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The rear wall of No. 5 Kung Yan Lane, West Point, partially collapsed this morning. No-one was injured.

The silk forwarded from here by the s.s. "Empress of Russia" on the 23rd, July, arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on the 16th, August, having been 24 days in transit.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. are in receipt of a cable from Singapore advising that the price of Rubber is now \$1.20 per lb. Also, that the Tapah Rubber Co., Ltd., has declared a 10% Interim Dividend.

Teachers' Responsibility. The drivers of two cars, which collided whilst going in opposite directions along the Stanley Road near Tytan Tuk Reservoir, are blaming each other for not obeying the rules of the road. The case has been reported to the Traffic Department.

H.E. Sir Edward Stubbs will, it is understood, be leaving Hongkong by the P. & O. s.s. Malwa, which is due to sail homewards on October 17. Mr. Cecil Clementi, the new Governor, is expected to arrive in the Colony about the end of October.

Suddenly leaving the footpath to run across the roadway, a little Chinese boy was seriously injured by being run over by a motor-car in Queen's Road West, near Eastern Street, yesterday. The car belongs to the Fung Hang firm of No. 76, Des Voeux Road, Central. The boy was taken to the Government Civil Hospital where his condition is stated to be serious.

COMPANY ORDERS.**ARMoured CAR COMPANY.**

The following Orders for the Armoured Car Company, H.K. V.D.C., are issued by Lieut. R. L. Moncrieff, the Officer Commanding:

Parades will be held as follows:

Gunnery—Monday, 24th August for N.C.O.s.

Drivers—Monday, 24th August, as detailed.

Mobile Column—Wednesday, 2nd September, signalling, etc.

All ranks who have not already fired are reminded that Part 1 Musketry will be fired on Sunday 23rd August at Peak Range at 9 a.m.

FRENCH NAVAL COMMAND.**NEW FAR EASTERN COMMANDER.**

Rear-Admiral Basire has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in Far Eastern Waters, in succession to Vice-Admiral Frochet.

The Jules Michelet, which is the new Commander-in-Chief's flagship, is due to arrive in Hongkong at the end of the current month with the new Admiral. At about this time the Jules Ferry, with Vice Admiral Frochet on board, is expected to put into Hongkong from Shanghai and it is thus likely that the handing over of the command will take place here.

The Jules Michelet, which is a sister-ship of the Jules Ferry, will relieve the latter cruiser, which will then be leaving for Europe with Admiral Frochet.

will be recalled that the explorer has a staff of radio experts with him, and special apparatus, with which experiments in short-wave transmission and so forth are being carried out; and it was only the other day that he conducted a radio telephone conversation with a newspaper man in Chicago, over a distance of some 4,000 miles.

PLAY AND PLAYERS.**SCHOOL FOOTBALL IN HONGKONG.**

By "Wanderer."

What I doubt is that the schoolmasters have the necessary zeal to go through with an attempt to raise local school football to the standard of British public School-football.

No. 4.—In that "Wanderer" appears to have respect for British Public School football let him support the effort to have it out here, not throw cold water on it. It can be done—"Rover".

In this connection I wonder whether there is not a fine distinction which can be drawn between throwing cold water and regarding a project as impracticable. No. 3 and No. 4 might well have been merged as my answer might well apply to both. Behind most public schools at Home is a wonderful tradition. That tradition inspires a youth to great deeds on the playing fields; the honour of his school comes before all else, and the average public school boy would as soon do anything unsportsmanlike as insult his master.

How long does "Rover" imagine it would take to imbue this spirit into the Hongkong schoolboy (the student striker) and does he consider it possible to raise local school football to such a high plane without this spirit being behind the scenes?

No. 5.—His explanation that friendly games at Home are due to geographical difficulties is ingenious but incorrect. School teams not infrequently travel thirty, forty, fifty miles to play other schools—"Rover".

The second sentence is a perfect corroboration of my "explanation." I did not attempt to make any contention that public school elevens did not travel. But the schools are so far apart that the boys do not get the opportunity of playing as frequently as they might desire. In conclusion "Rover" says—I feel sure that most Hongkong schoolmasters appreciate the kindly intentions of the Hongkong Football Association but, though it means more work for themselves, they prefer local school football to remain on the present lines.

I should hesitate to express the opinion that this is a "dog in the manger" policy, but the mention of "more work" does induce the speculation as to whether this has anything to do with the fact that the schools football league has not been resuscitated.

HONGKONG TRADE.**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.**

The following, from the fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, reflects the present state of the import market:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Our market remains almost at a complete standstill, and beyond isolated clearances—strictly limited in both quantity and style—for Formosan, Straits and Siamese Ports, there is nothing doing. Latest Cotton quotations to hand are those dated Liverpool 13th instant, Mid. Am. "Spot" 18.12d Eg. Sakel 30.75d.

Cotton Yarn.—During the interval our market has ruled quiet. No business of any importance has taken place and prices closed on the easy side. Quotations are purely nominal:

No. 10s. \$190/208. No. 12s. \$198/210. No. 16s. \$225/235. No. 20s. \$220/226. Arrivals Nil. Shipments Nil. Sales Nil. Unsold stock 4,425 bales. Bargains 8,800 bales.

Woolens.—Market closed.

Raw Cottons.—There is no change to report.

Metal.—Business remains at a complete standstill.

Fleis Market Report.—Stock about 300,000 sacks, Market dull as exports limited. Quotations:

American Patent \$4.80 per sack, American Straight \$3.85 per sack, American Cut off \$3.80 per sack, Shanghai Flour \$3.60 per sack, Australian Flour \$3.80 per sack, Canadian Flour \$3.60 per sack.

Window Glass.—No quotations available, on account of the existing conditions.

Sugar.—Market quiet.

Saltpeatre.—Market at a complete standstill owing to the existing troubles.

CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.**A WORLD-WIDE AFFAIR.**

Stockholm, August 20. Messages from King George, President Coolidge, and President Hindenburg, hoping its labours will promote world peace, were read at to-day's first working session of the Ecumenical Christian Conference, on life and work, which the King declared open yesterday. Doctor Atkinson (United States) announced that besides six hundred delegates already present, representing all the Protestant orthodox communities except Russia, a further hundred were expected tomorrow. Reuter.

PALESTINE LOAN.**ZIONIST CONGRESS SUGGESTION.**

Vienna, August 20. The Zionist Congress has passed resolution in favour of a Palestine Establishment. Loan of ten million dollars, to be floated under the auspices of the League of Nations, and the establishment of industrial banks in Palestine. Reuter.

LATE SHIPPING NEWS.

The Haiching will leave for Amoy and Foochow only, on the 24th, at 1 p.m. calling at Amoy for passengers only.

The Van Overstraten will sail on the 2nd, prox.

A gas made from charcoal by Swedish scientists now is being used successfully as a motor fuel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Boaring the Cost.

Sir.—The Public meeting next Tuesday on the Hongkong and Canton situation will doubtless desire to send a long and detailed telegram to the Prime Minister. The question then arises, who is to pay for it? May I suggest that every member of the audience comes prepared to contribute a dollar towards the cost of the telegram and the hire of the theatre? A fair balance could be handed over to the newly revived branch of the China Association. —Yours, etc.

PROLETARIAN.

Hongkong, Aug. 20 h.

Tuesday's Indignation Meeting.

Sir.—There can only be one solution to the present crisis, and that is War against the so-called Canton Authorities. There are too many people who are inclined to sit down and say we can't have War and we can't do this. There is no such word as can't in the dictionary, and some really determined effort to obtain British intervention is most necessary. It is the duty of every British citizen and everyone who has a stake in this Colony to attend Tuesday's Meeting. By doing so they will be assisting in the awakening of the Authorities at Home to the real seriousness of the situation here.

Might I suggest that someone be appointed at the Meeting to take the names of all young men who are willing to volunteer for active service? It might help the Government to realize the gravity of the situation if we could include in our telegram a message to the effect that every able-bodied young man at the meeting has volunteered to serve.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-PHILANDERER.

Hongkong, August 21st, 1925.

Why A Public Meeting?

Sir.—In sending you this letter for favour of publication, I hasten to assure you and your readers that it is a matter for sincere regret to myself that I feel compelled to resort to anonymity. In expressing my thoughts over a non-deplume, I trust that my humble opinion will not, as a result, be brushed aside as unworthy of notice.

The recent events in China have not unnaturally stirred up a feeling of deep disappointment and concern among foreigners in general and Britshers in particular. The action of the extremist agitators has undeniably seriously affected trade, and it was not surprising that a public meeting should have been called some short time ago at which an opportunity was given of registering protest and indignation. This expression of the British community's feeling was duly forwarded to official quarters in London, and it is to be presumed that it had the effect of emphasizing the apprehension which exists in Hongkong and the treaty ports to-day.

While thoroughly agreeing with the action then taken, I do feel, Sir, that a further public meeting is both unnecessary and unwise. Without doubt, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak and the other promoters are actuated by praiseworthy motives, but does it not seem rather uncomplimentary to both the Hongkong Government and Sir James Jamieson that the community here should continue to hold mass meetings at which a certain amount of hot air and possibly tactless utterances will be released? Surely, if the situation is carefully weighed up, it will be generally recognized that the Home Government is not unaware of the challenge which has been thrown out to British interests out here. Effective counter measures must, and I feel convinced, will, be taken. But I cannot believe that any good purpose will be served by the community showing a lack of trust in those whose duty it is to maintain British prestige and rights. And in my opinion, a series of public meetings and resolutions is tantamount to a lack of trust. It should be remembered that Bolshevism and disorder have appeared in various parts of the British Empire within recent years, and it cannot be said that the British Government has needed spurring on by resolutions passed at public meetings of the communities concerned. To us out here, action may appear to be slow,

RUSSIAN LIES.
LOATHSOME ANTI-BRITISH FILM.

Moscow is exploiting the cinema in its insidious campaign against Britain and British prestige. Advertisements in the Moscow papers announce that the Goskino, the Soviet Kinematograph Trust, has completed, after a month's hard work, a 16,000-ft. film entitled "The Yellow Race." It depicts the life of the Chinese factory workers, and the villain is an Englishman, who is represented as the superintendent of a factory in which a number of young Chinese girls are employed. The film could not be shown in Europe because of its indecencies. The hero is a young Chinese Communist student, who is guided and advised by his friend, a Russian agitator of the Third International. The end of the picture shows the Englishman boarding a steamer to leave China and the happy factory under the management of a Chinese Soviet. The Moscow board of censorship has passed the picture as having untold agitation value, and the management of the Goskino has been congratulated and ordered to make a hundred copies for distribution in Russia and China.—*China Express*.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN FINANCE.

Capital Levy Reduces Note Circulation.

"On the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the functions of a national bank in Czechoslovakia were entrusted to a banking office of the Ministry of Finance.

The monetary problems with which the country was faced in its legacy of Austro-Hungarian bank notes demanded measures of so drastic and vital a character that it was deemed undesirable to leave them to the initiation of a national joint stock bank. Old notes in circulation had to be stamped to distinguish them from the Austrian notes which were then depreciating rapidly.

It was found necessary to apply a capital levy, which by January 31 last had yielded 4,128,400 Czechoslovak crowns and has been used for the most part in the reduction of the fiduciary note circulation.

As early as 1920 the National Assembly passed a law to convert the banking office of the Ministry of Finance into a national joint stock bank. A return to stable conditions was laid down as the prerequisite to such a step. This condition appears now to have been satisfied, the Government has made a declaration before Parliament in which it was stated:

"The Government does not hesitate to declare that, in accordance with the law of April 14, 1920, a national joint stock bank will be established without any delay on the following lines:

"(1) The Czechoslovak crown, which is stabilized at the level arrived at by the development of the last two years, will remain until further notice Czechoslovakia's legal tender. (2) The National Bank will assume the duty of insuring the stabilization of the crown at this level."

The declaration goes on to state that the new bank will become in law and in fact independent of all Government influence. As soon as political and economic conditions in Europe are stabilized a return will be made to an effective gold standard at which the paper crown has been stabilized since the end of 1922.

Mr. Howard Carter, one of the discoverers of King Tut's tomb, plans to unwrap the mummy of the king next October.

but for goodness sake let us have the confidence to believe that it will be sure."

I believe, Sir, that promoters of public meetings who wax eloquent on the advisability of Great Britain waging war, would serve a far more patriotic motive were they to organize counter propaganda measures among the Chinese rather than take it upon themselves to advise British statesmen what action should be taken.

Enclosing my card,
Yours, etc.
THINKER
Hongkong, August 21st, 1925.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

A Historic Friendship.

The Duke of York spoke of the friendship between Great Britain and Japan and the importance of the alliance in maintaining the peace of the Far East at a farewell banquet given by the Japanese Society to their president, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, at the Hyde Park Hotel. Supporting the President were Prince and Princess Asaka, the French and Danish Ambassadors, and the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress. The British Government was represented by several Ministers, and there was a large gathering of the Japanese community in London and of English traders with Japan. The Duke of York expressed his regret that he had never had an opportunity of going to Baron Hayashi's beautiful country.

Prince Arthur of Connaught [he said] has visited Japan three times, and at this banquet last year he was able to dwell upon the unaffected friendliness extended to him by all classes of the Japanese people. Two years ago my brother the Prince of Wales, also spoke at this banquet in praise and admiration of his Japanese hosts and their wonderful land. The Duchess and I feel, therefore, that our knowledge remains incomplete until we also have been to Japan.

His Royal Highness went on to remind his hearers that Prince Chichibu, the Emperor's second son, would soon arrive in England, and he himself wished to emphasize the compliment paid to us by the Imperial Family and the Japanese people in entrusting this Prince to our care. This was the first time that a son of a living Emperor had undertaken a prolonged residence abroad, and the choice of our country was a great honour to all British people and a striking proof of the historic and continued friendship between Japan and Britain.

The monetary problems with which the country was faced in its legacy of Austro-Hungarian bank notes demanded measures of so drastic and vital a character that it was deemed undesirable to leave them to the initiation of a national joint stock bank. Old notes in circulation had to be stamped to distinguish them from the Austrian notes which were then depreciating rapidly.

It was found necessary to apply a capital levy, which by January 31 last had yielded 4,128,400 Czechoslovak crowns and has been used for the most part in the reduction of the fiduciary note circulation.

As early as 1920 the National Assembly passed a law to convert the banking office of the Ministry of Finance into a national joint stock bank. A return to stable conditions was laid down as the prerequisite to such a step. This condition appears now to have been satisfied, the Government has made a declaration before Parliament in which it was stated:

"The Government does not hesitate to declare that, in accordance with the law of April 14, 1920, a national joint stock bank will be established without any delay on the following lines:

"(1) The Czechoslovak crown, which is stabilized at the level arrived at by the development of the last two years, will remain until further notice Czechoslovakia's legal tender. (2) The National Bank will assume the duty of insuring the stabilization of the crown at this level."

The declaration goes on to state that the new bank will become in law and in fact independent of all Government influence. As soon as political and economic conditions in Europe are stabilized a return will be made to an effective gold standard at which the paper crown has been stabilized since the end of 1922.

Mr. Howard Carter, one of the discoverers of King Tut's tomb, plans to unwrap the mummy of the king next October.

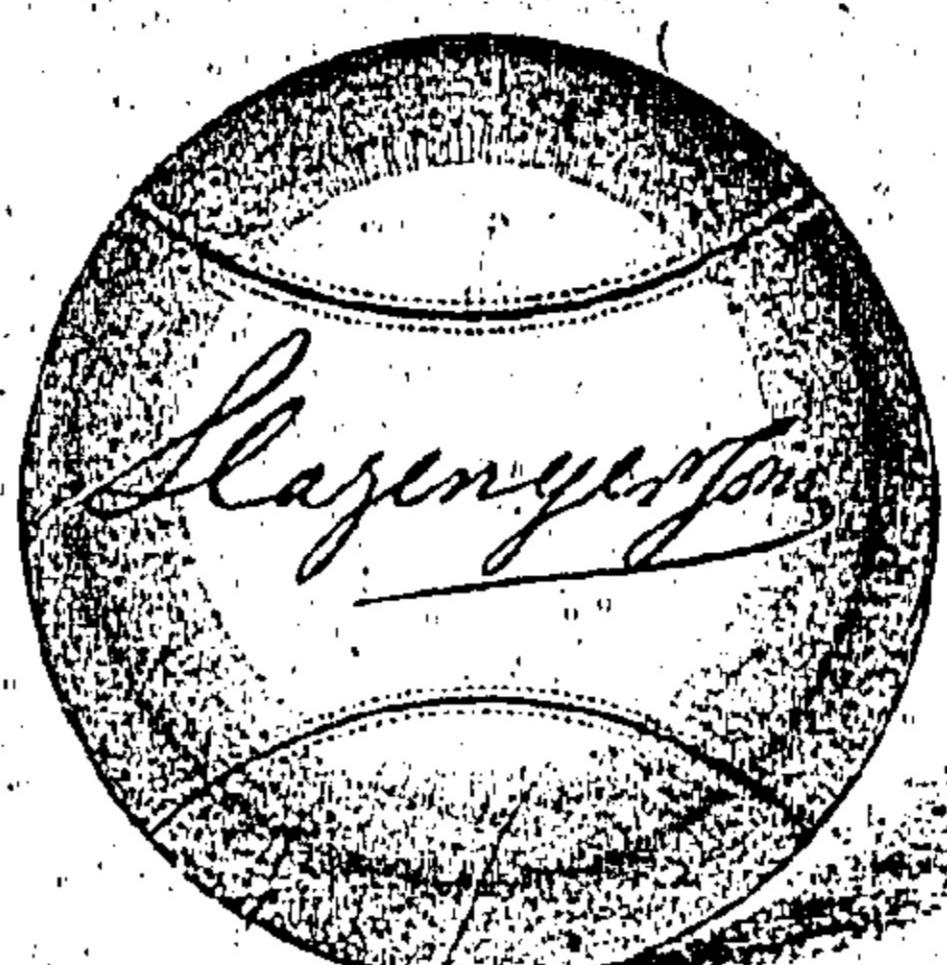
but for goodness sake let us have the confidence to believe that it will be sure."

I believe, Sir, that promoters of public meetings who wax eloquent on the advisability of Great Britain waging war, would serve a far more patriotic motive were they to organize counter propaganda measures among the Chinese rather than take it upon themselves to advise British statesmen what action should be taken.

Enclosing my card,
Yours, etc.
THINKER
Hongkong, August 21st, 1925.

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Care of the Young.

Many speakers, including Dr. Maria Montessori, gave their views on child psychology to a conference in Piccadilly in connexion with National Baby Week. Dr. J. A. Hadfield of King's College, talked of the intimate relationship between will and temperament. He said that a child obtained its energies about the age of two years.

The self-willed child, if properly treated, made the strong-willed man: self-willed impulses in the child should not be crushed, every impulse must be given an outlet. At the age of three years a child began to learn self-discipline and self-mastery. It was too often assumed that self-mastery came with external discipline, but the elements of self-mastery were inherent in the child's mind. The true character did not develop until the child had a will of its own.

The difficulty is that fissures are constantly forming at unexpected points. By a process of handpicking the loose stone has so far been removed successfully without accident to members or passers-by. In the past 3½ years no less than 35 tons of stone have been removed by handpicking. There is no suggestion that the building is in any danger. A mother should spend the whole of her time with her child until it was five years of age.

When 2½ to three years old, a child passed through the stage of suggestibility and at the age of four passed to the age of independence. A mother should spend the whole of her time with her child until it was five years of age.

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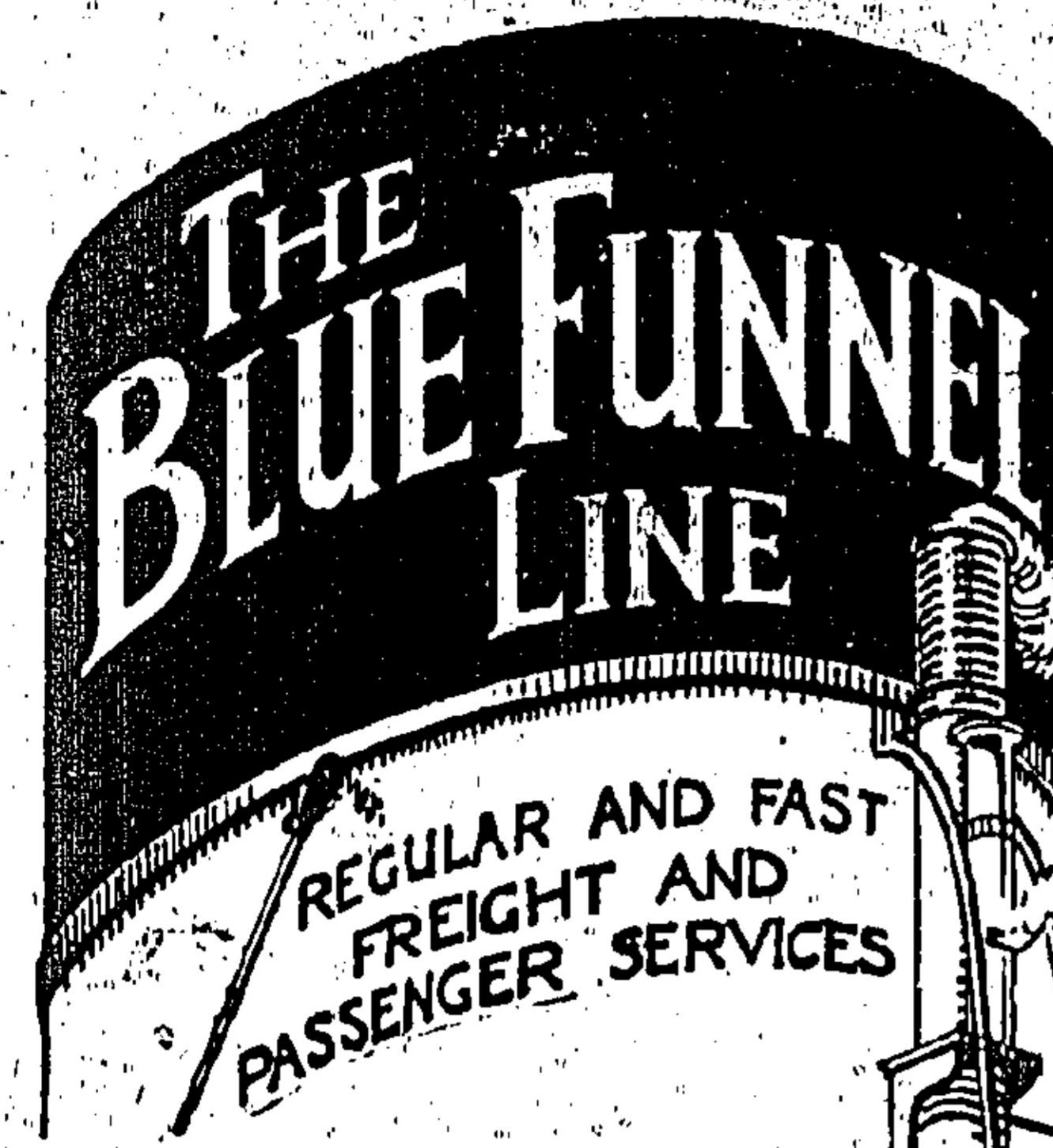
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Some sea voyagers now knit with green yarn while on board ship to prevent sea sickness. Knitting is said to rest nerves and green rests the eyes, says an exchange. The yarn might impress the green ones.

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JAPANESE WATCHFUL ATTITUDE

Tokyo, August 20.—The Chinese Minister this morning formally presented the Foreign Office with an invitation to the Tariff Conference. Before taking definite action Japan intends exchanging views with the interested Powers and it is therefore believed that ten days will be necessary before the despatch of an identical or joint reply to Peking. The Foreign Office states that the Powers virtually agree that tariff autonomy for China is not to be granted—at present, the conference must first consider the Washington agreement agenda and afterwards decide as regards discussion any reasonable proposal by China. It emphasizes Japan's perfect sympathy with Chinese desires and is fully prepared to discuss any reasonable matter of settling the prescribed agenda. The Japanese delegates, except Mr. Yoshizawa, are not yet appointed.—Reuters.

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CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

whole situation turns. If we do not protect our treaty rights in Canton and in the coast ports of Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, we are practically giving up the whole of British interests and British trade in South China, and I think, gentlemen, that the people of this Colony are fully resolved and determined that that shall not be. (Applause).

It is a well-known fact that British subjects of all races have acquired important interests in this Colony as well as foreigners of other races, upon the faith of the treaty rights expressly granted by China to Great Britain, and these people have a right to see that these treaty rights are maintained. Here in Hongkong we are a long way from Home, but we still claim to be part of the British Empire and to have the protection of the British flag (Applause), and I trust that now that the Canton Government has come out bang into the open with the official regulation showing a declared and determined hostility against this Colony, that the people at Home will be able feel at all events a portion of what we feel in this Colony, and that they will intervene for our protection.

New Association Suggested.

I said at the beginning of my speech that I thought it was not advisable to form a branch of the China Association here. My reason for that is that I feel that for some reason or other we cannot tell—al least we have not been told and I think we have a right to be told—the China Association has not worked satisfactorily, and I think if we started a branch here now we might in some measure look as if we were proposing a vote of confidence in that Association, whereas if I were to move any kind of vote at all, I should move a vote of no confidence (Hear hear). What we really want is not a branch of the China Association—but some definite body in London in communication with the Foreign Office which will look after and preserve the rights of Hongkong and South China. We want an Association in London that represent our views in London and our views alone, for, as the Chairman has reminded us this afternoon, this Hongkong problem is an entirely separate and distinct problem and it must be dealt with and treated as such. Dealing with it in any other way is absolutely and entirely unjust to all business men, professional men and others whose interests are centred solely in Hongkong. Such view also is opposed to the protection of the rights which the treaty ports at Swatow, Amoy and Foochow have a right to expect. I am quite sure you must all have felt as Britons absolutely ashamed when Mr. Macgown in a very quiet and a very impressive way told us at the meeting last Monday of the indignities British subjects were suffering in that port, and I am afraid very much the same is happening in the ports of Amoy and Foochow, which, as you know, are also treaty ports.

Unsatisfactory Results.

Therefore, I think we are taking a wrong move in forming a branch of the China Association in this Colony. I do not think the China Association judging by results—and after all we must judge by results—has been at all a success in this matter. It may be there are wide interests up North which will have ultimately to be negotiated for, but I should like those people who want the whole thing worked from the North just to consider whether it is not true—and I think it is absolutely true—that Canton is being used by the Bolsheviks as a spear-head against Britain and against this British Colony, and that if we do not stand firm here in the South the Government will swing and spread up North, and those who are not willing to support us here may, at a not distant date, be extremely sorry for their inaction and dallying and supineness.

The Association we want is one I mentioned just now, an Association of our own in London to protect the interests of Hongkong and South China. Those are the interests that affect us down here and those are the interests that must be protected and that right speedily. Therefore, Sir, whilst very much admiring your public spirit in having worked so hard for us since the commencement of the strike in calling these meetings, I do venture to suggest that it is a mistake for us to show that we are satisfied—I certainly am not—with what the China Association has done for us in London by forming ourselves into a branch of that Association.

Tearing Up Treaties.

If this were a business matter and I had appointed agents in London who had done so little for me as what the China Association has done for this Colony, I confess I should be strongly tempted to give those agents the sack (Applause). I feel, Sir, we are doing quite right in calling a public meeting and appealing to the fountain head of the Government, the Prime Minister direct, and I trust in that course we shall have the support of the Chinese community of this Colony who are as vitally if not more vitally concerned in the trade of this Colony than we are (Applause). I felt absolutely indignant when we were told that the earnest requests of this Colony were turned down, and when we were further told we could not possibly be told the reasons for it, and especially as we all feel in this room that something must be done, and done quickly, and decisively, to end the present situation in Canton and "put" some Chinese authorities in power there who, instead of tearing up our treaties and perform them. (Applause.)

Association Defended.

The Chairman: I am sorry I find myself in disagreement with my friend with whom on most occasions I work in the most complete harmony and have done for a great number of years past. I can appreciate the feelings which have led him to move this resolution, but I am inclined to think that he has unduly blamed the China Association for the fact that nothing has so far been done and apparently, not very much attention paid to the representations made by this Colony. I have not the slightest doubt, indeed I know it is a fact that the representations made through the Chamber of Commerce to the China Association would not require any further information of what was happening in South China. (Laughter).

Mr. L. M. Whyte: Wouldn't it be possible to have some Hongkong representatives on the Board at Home?

Mr. Alabaster pointed out that both Sir Newton Stabb and Mr. and Mr. David Landale were on the Board.

Rapid Changes in China.

The Chairman remarked that there were members on the present Committee who had resided in Hongkong. The real difficulty was that conditions had changed with such startling rapidity, especially in the South. No one who had been away from the Colony for months could possibly visualise the conditions in Canton to-day, and therefore it was possible that their telegrams were discounted as exaggerated accounts.

Mr. W. S. Bailey did not think the meeting was sufficiently well informed to vote with confidence on the resolution. On the one hand they were recommended to form an Association and on the other they were told that the Association in London should get the sack. No proofs had been given as to the truth of either of these statements.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton urged that Hongkong stood on an entirely different footing to the North. They had been told over and over again that the Canton Government was not recognised by the Central Government in Peking. If that was so, any dealing with the Central Government could do them no good, because whatever the Central Government decreed they could not enforce. The Central Government had not the soldiers, the money or the power to enforce their decrees on the Canton Government.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and was carried by a large majority.

The Officials.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officials of the branch, and the following were unanimously chosen:

President: Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Vice-President: Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

General Committee: Messrs. G. M. Young, A. O. Lang, A. H. Barlow, W. H. Bell, P. Lauder, A. H. Ferguson, C. G. Alabaster and T. G. Welli.

Treasurers: Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

It was decided that the subscription should be \$10 per year.

Before concluding the meeting, the Chairman announced that he had received letters of regret at being unable to attend the meeting from Mr. Bernard and Mr. Barlow, both of whom were attending a meeting of the Stock Exchange Commission.

DR. HOWARD IN BANDIT CAMP.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR HIS RELEASE.

Peking, August 20.—Sokobin reports that Mr. Howard has been definitely located in a bandit camp forty miles up the river from Fuchowshen. A Chinese captive released from the same camp three days ago states that Dr. Howard is in good health and well treated. Troops surround the camp and it is believed that it is impossible for the bandits to escape. Negotiation is carried on under difficulties due to the anxiety of avoiding danger to Dr. Howard and will probably cause some delay in effecting his release.—Reuter.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ALL-INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

AUTUMN SESSION OPENED BY VICEROY.

Simla, August 20.—In the presence of a record crowd of visitors and a full house, the Viceroy opened the autumn session of the All Indian legislature with an important speech in which he emphasised Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords on July 7, and indicated emphatically his adherence to the policy embodied in the Reforms Act. The leaders of the political parties in Britain, while sympathetic towards India were determined not to yield to pressure and not to make premature concessions.

India, he said, could advance to her ultimate goal only through friendly cooperation. The time for the revision of the constitution had not arrived. The time was now opportune for working the machinery of reforms, the defects whereof could be removed by the adoption of recommendations of the committee headed by Sir Alexander Muddiman.

The Viceroy announced the appointment of a currency committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Hilton Young and concluded appealing to the goodwill and cooperation of the Legislature which was the only path to the promised land. The speech was frequently applauded and visibly effective.—Reuter.

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS CRITICISED.

CANTON AND HONGKONG.

DELAY OF POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

"London, August 20.—A lively appreciation of the seriousness of the situation in China, following the shipping order is reflected by the diplomatic correspondents of the newspapers. The *Daily Telegraph* discusses the possibility of a swift and concrete agreement between London and Tokyo on the one hand and London and Washington on the other, but should the last named be unprepared to cooperate to uphold treaty rights against piracy, then the two aggrieved Powers themselves should take the necessary measures to ensure the freedom of shipping to and from Canton and other ports against the edict declaring it unlawful for the "Government."

The *Daily News* sees a suggestion of Moscow in the impudence, even in the wording of the order. It thinks the first step necessary is to secure Peking's repudiation and then to isolate Canton. In the meantime it upholds the wisdom of abstaining from action pending consultation with the allies.

The *Daily Mail* learns that Mr. Chamberlain immediately initiated consultations with other powers. He is also in continuous touch with Mr. Baldwin who is spending a holiday at Aix Les Bains, as the full authority of the Government would be needed should strong retaliatory measures ultimately be decided upon.—Reuter.

Canton or Peking?

London, August 19.—The British Government is still considering the shipping regulations issued by the Canton Government, with special reference to the position created in international law. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has returned to London and is personally attending to the situation which is complicated by the fact that the Canton Government lately declared its independence from the Peking Government, which therefore cannot really be held accountable for the Canton Government's action.—Reuter.

Daily Examination.

Witness went on to say that all bodies received at the hospital were examined daily at 4 p.m. and those received after that hour were not seen till the next day.

Dr. G. H. Thomas, Medical Officer in charge of the Tung Wah Hospital, said that formerly all bodies were examined at 8.30 a.m., in the morning, but this system had been altered over a year ago, in consequence of complaints being received from the Government Officer in charge of the Public Mortuary, that bodies arrived late for post mortem examination.

In answer to the Coroner, witness said that in hot weather the present arrangements could not be considered to be satisfactory. There was no reason, in his opinion, why post mortem examinations could not be held at the Tung Wah Hospital except that there were no facilities and inadequate accommodation at present.

Answering the jury Dr. Thomas said that bodies decomposed about 30 hours after death, but in certain cases decomposition was more rapid.

The Coroner informed the jury that a coolie who had ordered the hospital coolies to remove the body of the deceased had mysteriously disappeared and the Sergeant who had taken a statement from him would be called.

Sergeant T. O'Connor, said that he took a statement from the deceased's brother, Man Sui, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., in which he stated that his brother had been employed at the Kwong Yuen Sia contractor's macther at Tai O Wan for some two months during which period he suffered from beri.

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B. VANDER TAK & CO.
HOLLAND

TABACERIA FILIPINA
38, Queen's Road Central.CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.
A BRITISH COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG
AND
REGISTERED IN ENGLAND.LIFE ASSURANCE
IN ALL FORMS.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Tel. C. 1121.
St. George's Building.

TURN BACK YOUR MEMORY!

Remember the "favourite Scotch of Pre-War Days, the delight of the connoisseurs—"DON"?

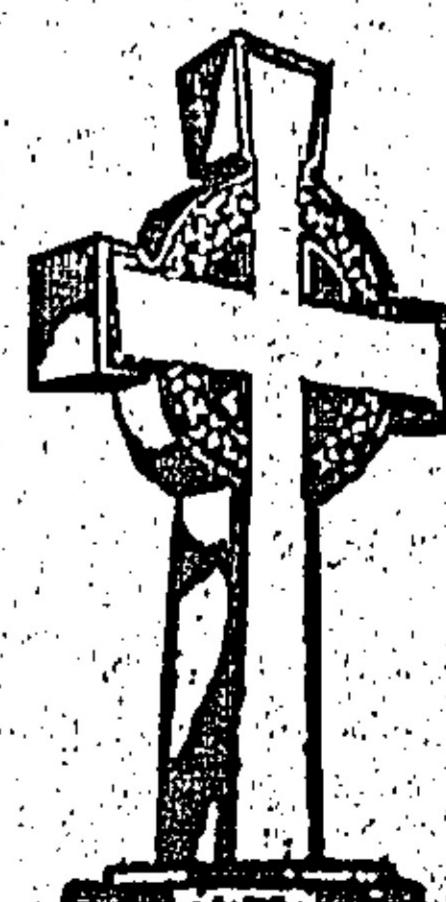
You have missed Don for eleven years but we are glad to announce that we have now a consignment of this delicate aged Scotch Whisky.

Sole Agents:

N. S. Moses & Co., Ltd.



MEMORIALS



B. VANDER TAK & CO., LTD.
Distributors
Queen's Road, Tel. C. 672

Designs and Estimates
on request.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
CHINA BUILDING
(Facing Queen's Road Central)
Monumental Dept.: Showroom
98a, Wan Chai Road,
2nd Floor.

MASSAGE HALL
Mrs. S. UZUNOYE
Expert Massagist
57, Queen's Road, Central
2nd Floor.

Light Stockings

Just Received

KHAKI. WHITE. BUFF.

COTTON AND LISLE THREAD

From \$2.00 Pair

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, DES VŒUX ROAD.

FIRE PROTECTION

Is your house provided for in case of FIRE?

If not, you should lose no time in installing the simple, economical and **SURE** safe guard:-

FOAMITE-FIREFOAM

Full Particulars
from:-

**THE UNITED
ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL
AGENCY LTD.**
2, Queen's Bldgs.
Tel. C. 236.

G. FALCONER & CO. (HONGKONG) LTD.

UNION BUILDING (OPPOSITE G.P.O.)
WATCH & CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

A fine selection of English Jewellery, Sterling Silver
Ware, Watches and Clocks, always on hand.

Agents for:-

British Admiralty Charts	Heath Sextants, Night Glasses etc.
Kelly's Navigational Instruments	Stanley Drawing Instruments
Ross London Telescopes & Binoculars	Walt's Theodolites, Levels etc

We invite the Public to call and inspect our varied stock, and compare prices.

Over half a century's reputation throughout the East as the House of Quality.

Established..... 1855.

**HONGKONG HARDWARE CO.
"TAI LEE CHAN."**

ESTD 1884
METAL GOODS and HARDWARE.
Tel No 11933 119 Jervois Street

E. HING & CO.
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS SHIP CHANDELLERS &
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE CENTRAL NO. 1116. 25, WING WOO ST
Central

WHITEAWAY'S

Half Price Week

Monday, August 24th.

TO

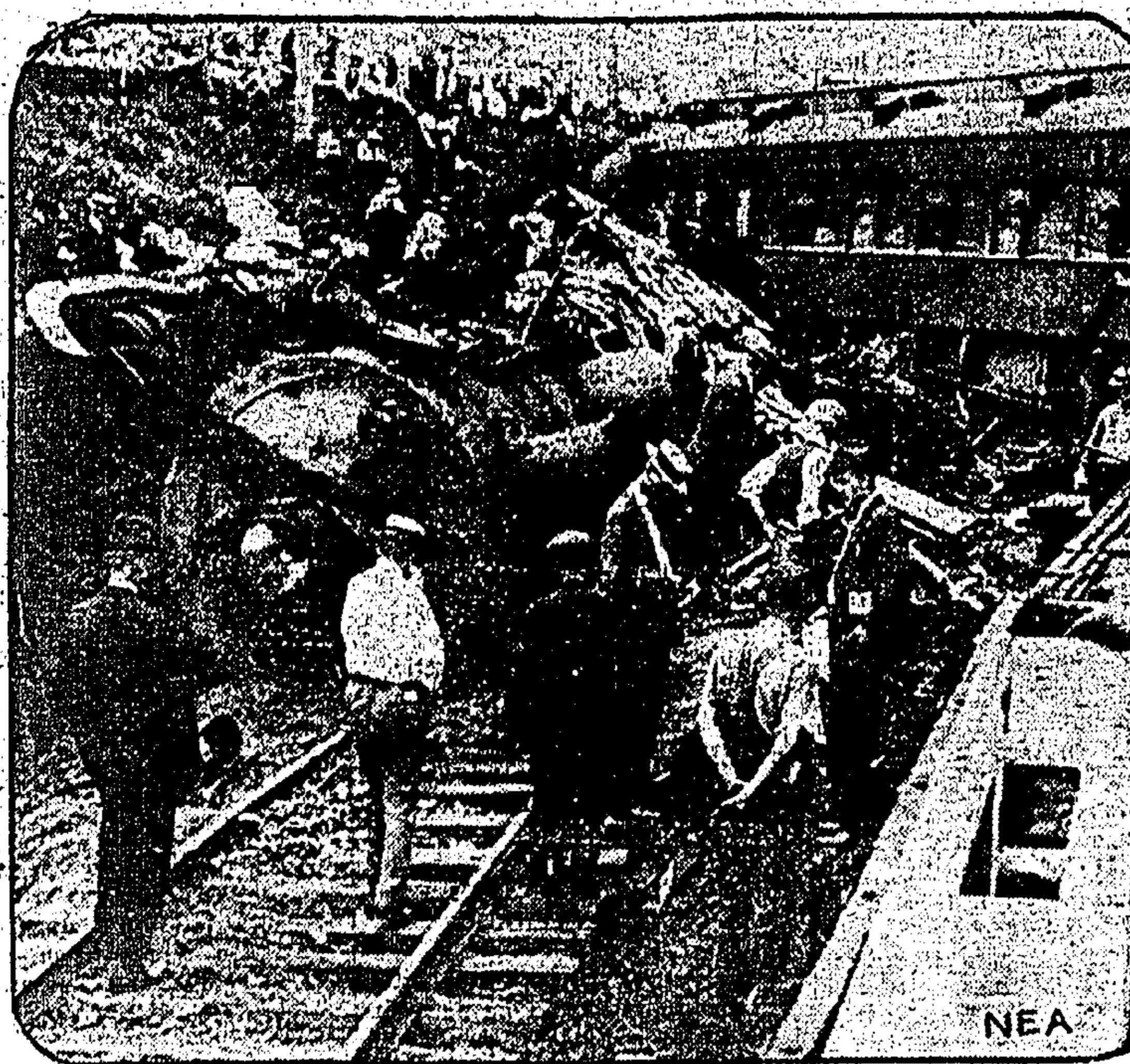
Saturday, August 29th.

Thousands of Bargains

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Engine Ditched by Debris.



This photograph shows the engine of a train in the ditch, after it had struck a switch filled with dirt washed down the hillside near Hackensacktown, N. J., during a heavy storm that raged while the train sped on its way. Officials are shown inspecting the wreckage and seeking those reported as missing.

French Premier's Flight.



M. Poincaré, Premier of France, recently flew to the Morocco front, where he conferred with General Lyautey on the Rifian situation. He is seen decorating soldiers of the Foreign Legion fighting in the Rif.

In Morocco.



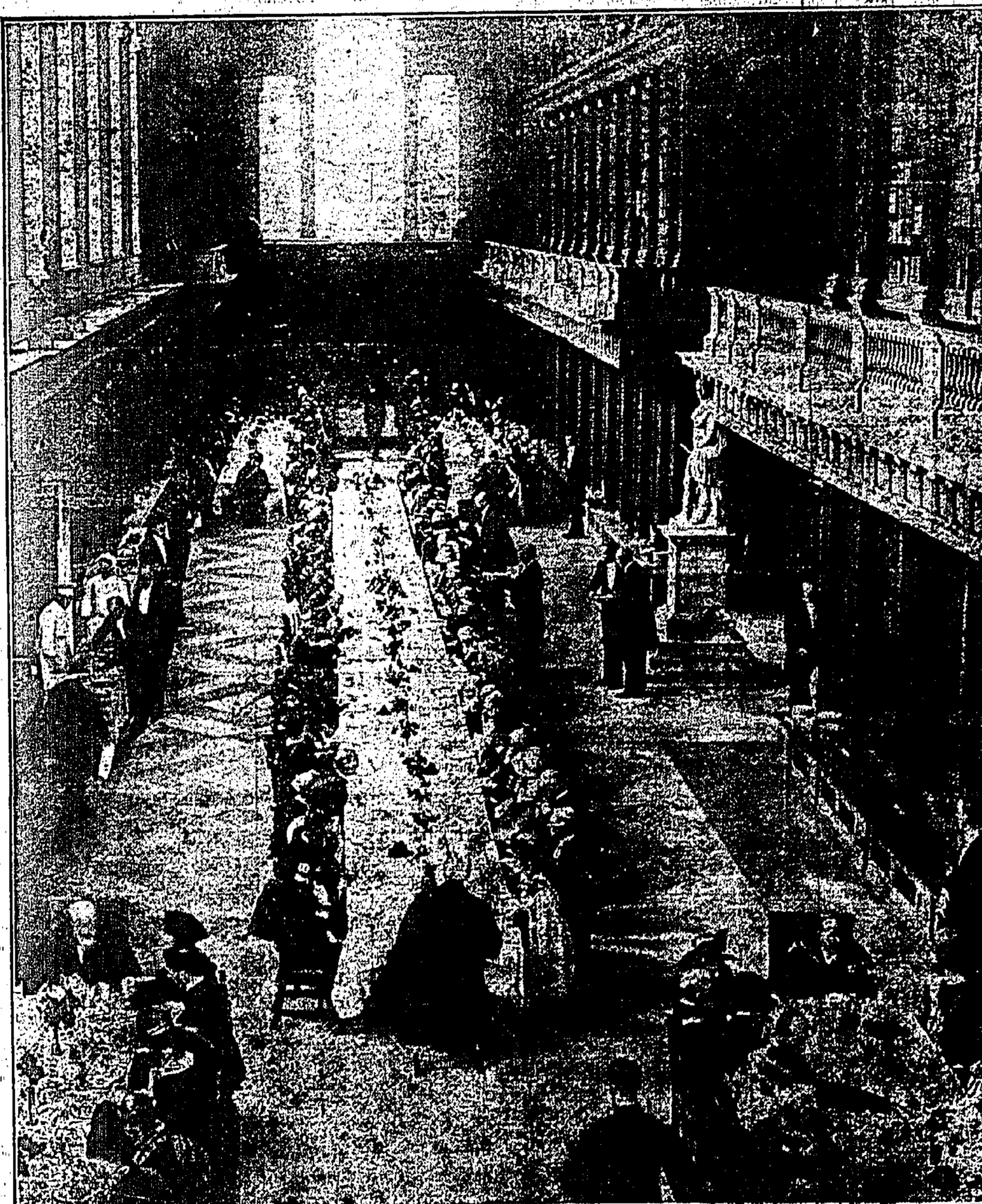
An action picture in the Rif war zone, a trouble belt that has caused France and Spain more than a little anxiety. An Algerian native rifleman is shown wounded during the siege at Sker.

Greek Crisis.



Admiral Hadjikirilos, who assumed command of the Greek fleet as part of the coup d'état of General Panagoulis, who took command of the war office, was announced as chief of the revolution which will undertake the formation of a new government.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT OXFORD.



A photograph taken in the library of All Souls College during the commemoration luncheon, after the presentation of honorary degrees, in celebration of the fourth centenary of Christ Church, Oxford. ("Times" copyright photograph).

Shipping Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND) TO
Strait, Java and Burma, Ceylon India, Persian Gulf, West India,
Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australia, including New
Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Etc.
CHINASLIP & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SICILIA	6,813	19 Aug. noon	S'pore, F'ang, C'bo & B'bay
MAEDONIA	11,089	22 Aug. noon	Marseilles & London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	29th Aug.	M'les, Casa Blanca, L'don, A'werp & Hamburg
JEYPORE	5,318	2nd Sep.	S'pore, F'ang, C'bo & B'bay
NARKUNDA	16,227	5th Sep.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	19th Sep.	Port Soudan, M'les, London & Antwerp
NAGAPORE	5,283	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay
KARMOLE	9,128	3rd Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SOUDAN	6,696	15th Oct.	S'pore, F'ang, C'bo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
SICILIA	6,813	28th Oct.	S'pore, F'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KHIVA	9,155	31st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MANTUA	10,902	14th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,118	28th Nov.	S'pore, F'ang, C'bo & B'bay
KASHMIR	6,895	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,911	12th Dec.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KASHGAR	9,008	26th Dec.	

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

PAELIWA	7,936	19 Aug. 1 p.m.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	19th Sept.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANBA	6,958	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ARAFURA	6,000	7th Oct.	Island, Townsville, B'bane, S'ney and Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Nov.	

*Will also call at Iloilo & Port Sibulan

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambungan, Tawao, Timor, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

MARKUNDA	16,227	20 Aug. 10a.m.	Shanghai
GAIRSOOPA	5,243	22nd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko.
TILAWA	10,006	1st Sept.	Kobe
KARMALA	9,128	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U. K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.**HOMEWARDS.**

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.
GLENNOY	27th Aug.	PEMBROKESHIRE	26th August
GLENCLARRY	31st Aug.	L'don, R'dam & H'burg via Oran.	
GLENSHANE	22nd Sept.	GLENIFFER	1st September
GLENAPP	1st Oct.	L'don, R'dam & H'burg via Oran.	
CARMARTHENSHIRE	15th Oct.	GLENLUCE	1st Nov.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particular please apply to:-

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.**AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S.N. Co., Ltd.)

AND**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "MERTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th August.

S.S. "PLAMEDON" ... via Suez Canal ... 26th August.

S.S. "PELEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Sept.

S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Sept.

*Calls at New York first.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at

Owners option Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON: JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. CANTON

COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

(Spanish Royal Mail Line)

MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BARCELONA & OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ 3rd Sept.

ISLA DE PANAY 28th Oct.

LEGAZPI 10th Dec.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.

C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ 16th Aug.

ISLA DE PANAY 9th Oct.

LEGAZPI 30th Nov.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for comfort and safety of passengers. Stewardess and Doctor carried.

For particulars of freight or passage apply:-

BOTELHO BROS.

Alexandra Building, Hongkong.

O. D. BARRETT, Ltd. 28, Castro Avenue, B. C.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.



CALLINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Commer-

ce in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G. \$400. G. \$420. G. \$440.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 27th Aug. at 11 a.m.

MARSELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.

DAKAR MARU ... Monday, 21st Sept.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSELLES GLESGOW

TOBA MARU (Call Saigon) ... Sunday, 13th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Oct.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYEBASHI MARU ... Friday, 11th Sept.

JAVA

BENGAL MARU ... Sunday, 6th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Monday, 31st Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 11th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 20th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

VICTORIA MARU ... Friday, 21st Aug.

TSUSUGA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Aug.

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 24th Aug.

MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

OSAKA MARU ... Thursday, 27th Aug.

For further information apply to - NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

*Will also call at Iloilo & Port Sibulan

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambungan, Tawao, Timor, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING, CARGO ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

Entertainments.

Cave Man Tactics
won women in
prehistoric days
Would they be
as successful
in 1925?

CECIL DE MILLE debates the question
in his latest Super Spectacle

"ADAM'S RIB"

You have already seen

MALE AND FEMALE; FORBIDDEN FRUIT;
AFFAIRS OF ANATOL; MANSLAUGHTER;
and many of his other big features,

You know, therefore,

what the name CECIL DE
MILLE means on a motion picture!

Until he directed

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

PUBLIC OPINION unanimously voted

ADAM'S RIB

DE MILLE'S BIGGEST PRODUCTION

With a whole host of stars, including

MILTON SILLS, ANNA Q. NILSSON,
THEODORE KOSLOFF, ELLIOTT DEXTER
it ranks as

A GENUINE SUPERPRODUCTION

It is showing
TO-DAY and TO-
MORROW at



ANOTHER BIG PICTURE for THE STAR

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.



Nights of Glamor
Nights of Drama
Persian Love Ecstatic
The Romance of Shireen
The Dreams of Omar
Thousands of Players
Eight Unparalleled Reels
Mighty! Magnificent! Gorgeous



No Increase in Prices!

MASSAGE

Mr. N. AKAJI,
Mrs. E. AKAJI,
Graduate of Tokyo's famous School
No. 23, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG TEL.

MASSAGE HALL

23 WYNDHAM STREET
Mrs. H. MORITA
Tel. No. C.4395.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK
PERCY FRANKLIN, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

WANTED.

Newspaper Compositors.

Apply:

MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph.

POSITIONS VACANT.

VACANCY for accountant
Familiar with General Public
Company Work. Apply, giving
particulars of experience, etc., to
Box No. 1369 c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—On mid levels, partly
furnished cool, airy HOUSE,
containing 4 large rooms, wide
verandahs, Hall, 2 bathrooms and
spacious servants accommodation.
Moderate rental. Possession
after 15th September. Apply
Box 1368 c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph."

TO LET.—European Flat in
No. 7 Jordan Road, Kowloon
3 good sized rooms with Kitchen
and bath room fitted with all
modern conveniences and flush
system besides commodious ser-
vants' quarters. Possession from
1st September 1925. Apply to
J. M. Wong, 38, Connaught Road
Central.

GODOWN TO LET, in Alex-
ander Buildings, A. S. Watson & Co.,
Limited.

TO LET.—One European flat,
Wanchai Gap Road, Hong-
kong. Apply to 32 Kennedy
Road.

TO LET.—Spacious suites of
Offices 2nd floor, Chartered
Bank Building (list). Apply to:
Linstead & Davis, Alexandra
Buildings.

TO LET.—2 newly-constructed
3-storeyed semi-detached
houses with garages attached
situated on Inland Lot 2365
Stubbs Road, marked by sign-
board of Shun Shing Contractor
just a little above Morrison Gap
Road. Occupation about June
1st. Apply Sang Kee, New Bank
Building.

TO LET.
GODOWN
at rear of Stephen's Building, Des
Voeux Road Central. Floor space
21 ft. x 23 ft.

ONE OFFICE
on portion of third floor of
Stephen's Building aforesaid opening
on to Des Voeux Central and
Pottinger Street.
Large, airy and well lighted.
Apply DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, August 19, 1925.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

If you have anything you
would like to sell, exchange
or advertise, send it to the
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.
Telephone:—Central 4453.

R. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

We have investors interested
in sound shares at favourable
rates. Offers invited by
phone 04630 or in writing to
Small Investors, 10, Des Voeux
Road.

NOTICE.

It is proposed to form an Association of Subscribers to the
Kowloon Tong Building Scheme and all subscribers are hereby
invited to attend a Meeting to be held in Nam Tong Restaurant,
China Building, on Saturday the 22nd of August 1925, at 3 p.m.

PETER WONG,
MOK LIN
CHENG SO
Subscribers to the Kowloon
Tong Building Scheme

HARPER & COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 181 of the
Companies Ordinance, 1911, a
Meeting of the Creditors of Harper & Company, Limited, will be held
at the offices of Messrs. Lowe,
Bingham & Matthews, Chartered
Bank Building, on TUESDAY, the
8th September, 1925, at 12 o'clock
noon, for the purposes provided in
said Section.

Dated this 20th day of August,
1925.

E. F. HARDMAN, C. A.
LIQUIDATOR.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1925.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Subscription, Griffin 1926.

Owing to the conditions ruling
in the Colony at present, notice is
hereby given that orders for Sub-
scription Griffin for 1926 may be
cancelled at the request of the pur-
chaser but any such cancellation
must be made in writing to the
Secretary before noon on the 29th
day of August 1925.

By Order of the Stewards

H. GREENWOOD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 20, 1925.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

The postponed Annual General
Meeting of the above Association
will be held by kind permission of
Lt.-Col. L. G. Bird, at Volunteer
Headquarters on Friday next the
21st at 5.30 p.m. sharp. All Clubs
in membership are entitled to be
represented by Two Delegates.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, August 15, 1925.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

With reference to the offer of
new shares dated the 10th June,
1925, made to existing share-
holders of the Company by the
terms of which the sum of \$30 per
share was to be paid on or before
the 15th July, 1925, and the sum
of \$30 per share on or before the
15th October, 1925, the Directors
have decided that as regards those
shareholders (having a registered
address in the Far East) who do not
feel themselves (owing to pre-
sent circumstances) in a position
to accept the Company's offer on
or before the 15th July, 1925, a
further opportunity shall be given
to them to take up the new shares.
Such shareholders may accord-
ingly take up the new shares on or
before the 15th day of September,
1925, and may pay the first instal-
ment of \$30 per new share on or
before that date. They will how-
ever be required to pay interest
at 6% per annum on the amount
of such first instalment from the
15th day of July, 1925, until the
date of payment.

The second instalment of \$30 per
share will be payable not later than
the 15th December, 1925, and Inter-
est upon it will be payable from
the 15th October, 1925, at the rate
of 6% per annum until the date
of payment.

This notice will not affect those
shareholders who accept or have
accepted the original offer and who
make payment on the dates origi-
nally fixed i.e. as regards the first
instalment on or before the 15th
July, 1925, and as regards the
second instalment on or before the
15th October, 1925.

By Order of the Board
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 20, 1925.

NOTICE.

FIREWOOD will be on sale at
the Government Firewood
Depot, Praya East, near No. 2
Police Station as from Thursday
20th August, daily from 9 a.m.
to 12.30. Sales will be at a flat
rate of seven cents per piece of
about 5 catties.

No person will be allowed to
purchase more than 20 pieces at
any one time.

N. L. SMITH,
Food Controller.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1925.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions from Madame
Lily to sell by Public Auction on
Tuesday, Wednesday, and
Thursday the 25th, 26th,

27th August, 1925

commencing each day at 11 a.m.
with an interval from 1 to 2 p.m.
at "Madame Lily's" Shop, Alex-
ander Building

The Whole of her Valuable

Stock in Trade, Shop Furniture
and Fittings

Comprising:—

Evening Dresses, Coloured and
Fancy Silk, Silk Crepe, Char-
meuse Satin, Chiffon, Organza,
Fancy Lilac, Velvet, Organza,
Georgette, Voile, Dress Trimmings,
Wide and Narrow Ribbons
of various descriptions, Fur
and Feather Trimming, Braids,
Laces, Fringes, Embroideries,
Insertions, Face Veils, Silk
Gloves, Tinsel Flowers, Silk
and Velvet Flowers, for Evening
Dresses, Hair Ornaments, Neck
Beads, Buckles, Fasteners, Bolts,
Buttons of various descriptions,
Coloured Silk and Beaded
Trimmings, Tassels and
Girdles, Coloured Sewing Silk,
Net and Organza Frillings,
Coloured Silk and Cotton Nets,
Trimmings, etc., etc.

also

Valuable shop furniture, show
cases brass and glass perfume
case, mirrors, wax figures, stands
for dresses, ceiling and table fans,
brass rods curtains, oiling and
table lamps, large and small tin
boxes mezzanine floors etc., etc.

and

Hemstitching machines and
safes.

and

One accordion Pleating ma-
chine 1½ yard wide.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Sunday the 23rd.

August 1925.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers:

By Order of the Mortgagor.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

of the

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at

Mong Kok Tsui, in the Colony
of Hongkong, and known as

KOWLOON INLAND LOT

No. 899 together with the 3 houses
thereon known as Nos. 202, 304
and 306 Canton Road, Mong Kok

Tsui, to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

Wednesday the 9th day of

September, 1925,

at 3 o'clock p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell St.,

Victoria, Hongkong.

by

Messrs. Lammert Brothers,

Auctioneers.

The property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of

ground situate at Mong Kok Tsui

in the Dependency of Kowloon

and Colony of Hongkong and

known and registered in the Land

Office as Kowloon Inland Lot

No. 599 together with the measure-

ges erections and buildings there-

on. The property is held for

the unexpired residue of the term

of 75 years from the 8th day of

August 1899 with a right of rene-

wal for one further term of 75

years created by an Indenture of